

# Neuropsychological functioning is associated with night-time and daytime characteristics of monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis

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## Introduction

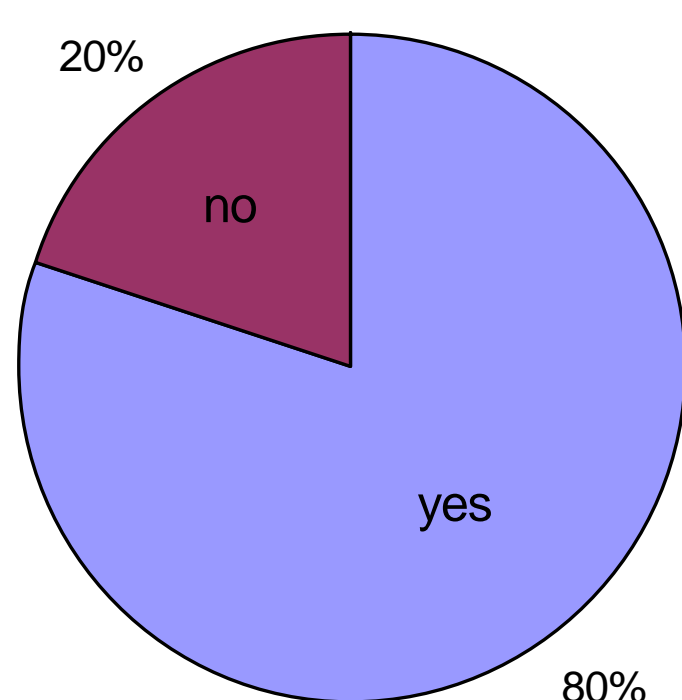
In children with monosymptomatic nocturnal enuresis (MNE) associated with nocturnal polyuria (NP) this study aims first to investigate which psychological problems are present. The second aim is to explore whether these psychological problems are related to specific characteristics of enuresis: fluid intake, bladder volume, number of wet nights and number of nights with nocturnal polyuria.

## Material and methods

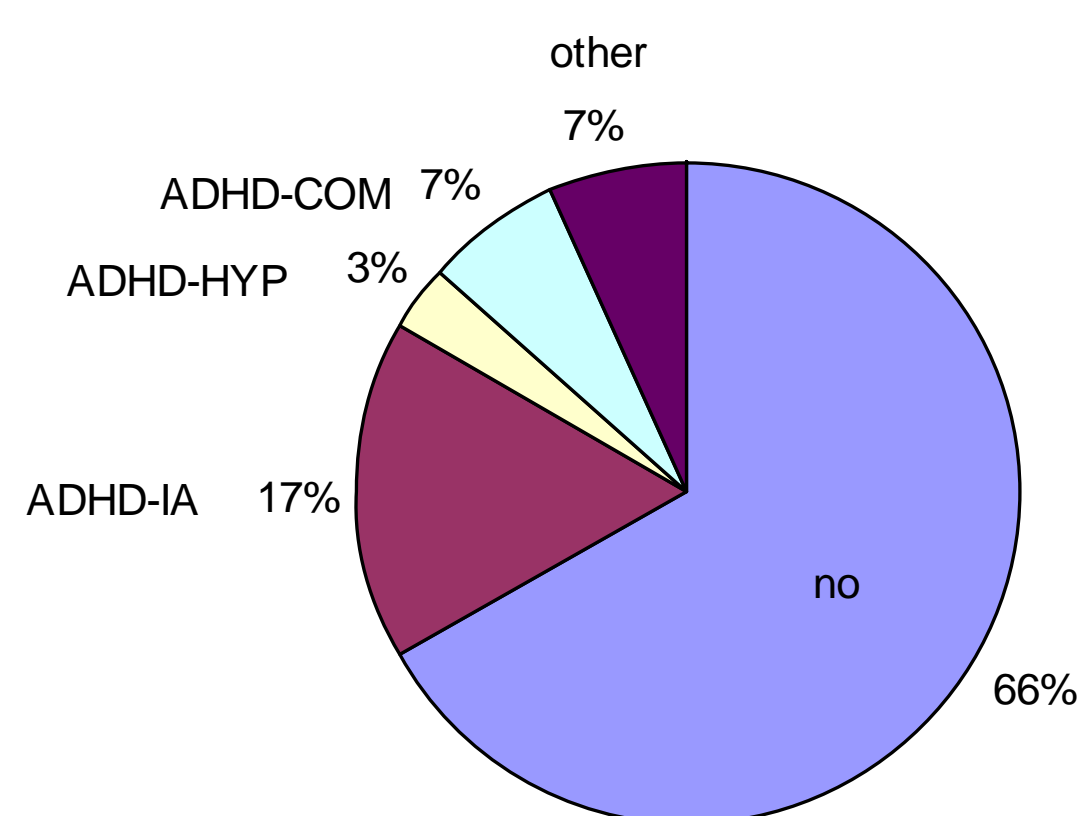
Children aged 6 - 16 years referred to tertiary care diagnosed with MNE associated with NP are included in this multi informant (child, parent, teacher) – multi method study (questionnaires, clinical interviews, neuropsychological testing).

## Results

### ‘neuro-psycho-motor difficulty’



### Psychological disorder



### Positive correlation

Externalizing problems\*

Spatial recognition memory\*\*

Social problems\*  
Anxiety/depression symptoms\*

Behavior regulation problems\*\*  
Orderly/tidiness problems\*

### Negative correlation

#### Fluid intake

Self-esteem\*  
Auditive memory\*  
Sustained attention\*

#### Bladder volume

Attention problems\*\*  
Social problems\*  
Orderly/tidiness problems\*\*  
Inhibition problems\*  
Auditive memory\*

#### N wet nights

Social self-esteem\*

#### N nights with NP

Physical QoL\*  
Overall planning accuracy\*

\*p<.05; \*\*p<.01

## Conclusion

Children experience problems in daytime functioning and emotional wellbeing in relation to their wetting problem at night. Not only night-time symptoms of enuresis have an influence on the child's function and emotional wellbeing, also daytime characteristics such as fluid intake or bladder volume are of concern. Further research is necessary to clarify this.